Contert in the First Presbyterian Church. It has been our long cherished design to give a the public our impression of the musical per-

weathers with which our city has from time ne been favored, but the pressure of other materialism-we would have the concertpersonder us by eloquence of reason, classed in he same category. God speed the day when the posician and the orator, the divine and the ar-

We were gratified on Monday evening last to and the First Presbyterian Church filled to over-Sowing, by an andience willing to listen to seschous from the great masters. The object, tor, was a worthy one, and all wished to listen to the tones of an organ considerably larger than any beretofore purchased in this city. A select heir had been for sometime assiduously practising ander the directions of Mr. Sharpe, who is well known here as a teacher of vocal music. A new candidate for musical favor, in the persen of Mr. Huffman, was to display the capagity of the organ. All these circumstances coninbuted to raise public expectation to the highest pitch. Then, too, there was no foreign agenev in the matter: the whole was home manufactore: emphatically a Louisville concert.-First came an organ concert by the King of organists, Rink, a composition replete with difculties requiring for its performance the utmost skill in feet as well as hands. In our humthe misse than the organ. We will suspend our judgement, however, until we have heard it played by Rick himself. As a fantasia displaying the different combinations of which an organ is capable, it is certainly very effective .-Next came a chorus of English extraction. "The Lerd is King," one of those straight forward well to put choir and audience on good terms. New came a real gem from Haydn's "Creation" the Aria "With Verdure Clad." How admir, and then how beautifully rendered it was by that fine descriptive accompaniment, and the maments quitted the Heavenly Choir to hear aspire the performer with an ardor which with in actual life. male as forget the singer in the song. Then came a selection from Weber, arrange

bughtened by the majestic diapasons of the o ret off into measures, entitled, "Christ our Passing for its successful performhed through it in good order,

we think it angure well for Louisville, and we ing. Shall we not witness the performance of a whole eratorio; the "Messiah," "Creation," of "Last Judgment," for example. We have good music rooms, and plenty of good talent thought us to effect it early. If the requisite patience and industry be given to this work, we dieve that the public will give it their liberal apport and patronage.

Bobile and Obio Hailroad. The subscriptions of stock to the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company at the closing of the hooks on the the 24th ultime, amounted to

Hudson's Lectures on Shakspeare. We learn from the northern papers that Mr. injustice to others, is injurious to one's se.f. This precept, indeed, has sometimes been urged Hudson's lectures have been published. This, in our opinion, will be the book of the season. ness and selfishness which the rest of his cut-Scarcely ever did we enjoy greater pleasure, and been intherto prevented us from carry- than when we heard these lectures. When Mr. becomes has mind execution. We believe that H. went to Boston, he took letters to two or three on of general refinement in a gentlemen who exerted themselves to get him an its appreciation of art, and that audience. They succeeded so far as to bring togenerally, is arts, from which the most gether about thirty persons. The next evening a antiful analogies are drawn, can only be sucbeautiful manner a man naturally mean by selff his heart? he don't know that he has one; perhaps he has not; the Tremont Temple was completely filled. We happened to be in Boston at the time, and were one who seemed to be doing anything but delivnumber of these who frequent the contheir hearts, as the epicare does dow till he was within a few words of the close of magrishes a dish of delicious viands nourishes his the sentence, when his voice fell about five notes. Now we wish to do away with this mu- He then rose to his former elevation, and conthrouged with ardent seekers after new when down he fell again. You felt an almost irwe would have him who instructs us resistible tendency to laugh out. But a brilliant thought flashed upon you, and was followed by flash after flash, in so rapid succession that your you recovered your judgment, the only fault

> Hudson has in some degree modified the style, and rendered it more chaste. Through the kindness of a friend we have before us the lecture on Hamlet, which was published in a magazine, and we present some extracts to our readers. We thought of selecting the character of Hamtet; but we find it would occupy too much space to give the whole, and we do not like to abridge day than Hamlet has. To many persons the ies; Mr. Hudson, we think, has given a satisactory explanation of the difficulties.

comed to be, that there had been too much

"Polonius is, in nearly all respects, the an thesis of Hamlet, though Hamlet doubtless inludes him, as the heavens include the earth. ble opinion, it is a piece better calculated for He is a sort of political ossification or petrifaction, whose soul, if he ever had one, has got wholly absorbed in his understanding. A man of out one method, that of intrigue, and of but one motive, that of interest; whoily given up to the tehing to pull the wires of some intricate plot: and without any sense or perception of the fitnes of times and occasions; he is called to act in a matter where such arts and methods are espepieces which can be sung with ease, and do very cially inappropriate and unavailing, and therefore he only succeeds, of course, in overreaching and circumventing himself. In this fanatiism of intrigue, surviving the powers from which it originally sprung, lies the explanation. ably adapted to this season of the year when all not only of his character, but of a class of charnature is clothing herself in summer garments, acters, which is as immortal as human folly Thus in Polonius we have the type of a politi cian in his dotage; and all his follies and blunders arise from his undertaking to act the politirich roice it supported. As we listened we can where he is especially required to be a man. cature, rather than a character, for a man of but one motive or one feature is a caricature; but i

make them wiser or better, but only to make knowledge, for all the world, that politician

ing through his politician's spectacles, he sees men only where, and when, and so far, as they are machines, capable of being played into a giv en set of motions by a given set of motives; and a long course of observation and experiment has taught him how to adjust and apply, with wonderful precision, the forces and influences which will set them agoing as he desires. From stuture, he has come to regard men as nothing but discerned but by divine faculties; and he pre

In matters of calculation, therefore, Polonius is a sage; in matters of sentiment and imagination he is a dunce. He always succeeds in arts of policy, because he never tries to rise above them; like the demagogue who leads the people perception of that adaptation until Monday eve- by first watching their course, and then adroitits. Then came an assemblage of notes bar- ly rushing ahead of them; a thing that requires olonius, accordingly, has made success his test d. For such is apt to be the case with artful, intriguing men; generally succeeding, as the world counts success, they naturally estimate merit by success, and thus become as conceited

> "To such a mind, or rather, half-mind, the character of Hamlet must needs be a profound enigma. It takes a whole man to know such a being as Hamlet; and Polonius is but the attic story of a man! Of course he cannot find a heart or a soul in Hamlet, because he has none himself to find them with; for it always takes a heart to find a heart, a soul to find a soul; those who have them not always think, and deserve to think, that others are without them. As in Polonius' mind, the calculative faculties have eaten out the perceptive faculties, so, of course, his premises are seldom right, and his inferenthus and thus, he reasons and acts most admira-bly in regard to him; but the fact is, he has no eye for the true premises of the case; he canno see Hamlet, cannot understand him; and his premises being wrong, the very correctness of his logic makes him seem the more ridiculous.
> "Wherefore, knowing the prince can hope to

make nothing by marrying his daughter, he cannot conceive why he should woo her, unless from dishonorable intentions. And he falls into a similar mistake in regard to Ophelia. He thinks she is in danger from Hamlet's addre to her, that she will fall a victim to some inhumen arts, because he is insensible to her real power: to him she appears all weakness and ex-posure, because he has no eye to discern her true strength. But, to such a man as Hamlet, a man of heart, of soul, of honor, of religion, of manhood, she is the concentration of whatever is most powerful, and most formidable: her virawe about her, as a guard angelic placed;" all Heaven, in short, is set for the protection of such a being; but Heaven, alas! is no protection against a brute, much less, against a selfish,

We have thus candidly given our impressions of this concert, and though we could have wished that in some things it had been different, yet we think it angure well for Louisville, and we may the better avail then sincersly hope that it will not be the last sacred very perfection of prudential mondity, containing. Shall we not without the pleasure of hearing bere and there a trace of mainly generous sentiment. Coming from Polonias, they seem but the extraction and quint escenice of Chesterfieldism, of which the first and great commandment is, act and speak to conceal, not to express thy thoughts; and avoid to do anything that may injure thyself; for on this commandment and doubtedly hang all the law and the prophets on his morality; and if in this brief abstract of policy, he sprinkles a few elements of manly honor and generously, it is only to make the compound more paintable to a young mini, that has not as far described itself of heart and soul as to take up with mere policy. The precept,

"To thise own self be true.

Ascit must follow, as the might the day,
They can't follow, as the might the day,

g the author from that utter baseduct so plainly indicates; but to us it seem ather to confirm the views we have taken of him; or it must obviously mean one of two things candidate for the office of President of the Uni-ted States, at the approaching election.

While I accept, with deep gratitude, this dis-require, the latter construction. What does such equire, the latter construction. What does such have. It has been suggested, that Polonius here forgets himself, and speaking from memory, unaware of. To which we can only reply, such men as he are seldom guilty of anything so good as forgetting themselves; indeed their chief misery and meanness is, that they seldom think of anything but themselves."

"And yet Polonius is a great man in his way; many of the world's parasites are but diminutive of him, several modern politicians might, we ties, the calculative, in the highest degree; the higher faculties, the imaginative, he has not at all. He is virtuous in asmuch as he keeps beow vice, (for there is a place down there, and ome people in it;) is honest, because he thinks to be the best policy-a maxim which, the way; is far from being universally true or honesty sometimes carries people to the stake, queer policy that!) and perhaps it would carry ore of us to the stake, if we had it; and if it bid not carry us to the stake, it might carry us to poverty, and that, some people think, is the next thing to the stake. Polonius, indeed, is free alike from principle and from passion, so that he goes straight ahead, merely from want of susceptibilities for temptation to lay hold of, and keeps himself transparent, because he has got so crystalized, that no dust can stick to him."

Thoughts on Franciscotton No. 25. I deem it unnecessary to enter elaborately into the "New Testament argument" on the subject of slavery for this reason: The ablest defenders of American slavery admitthat "christianity will ultimately abolish it." They say tiacity will ultimately abolish it." They say life has been almost wholly passed in the ser-that "when the gospel exerts its legitimate in-vice of my country, and has been marked by fluence on the nations of the earth, there will not more certainly be an end of war than of slavery." The writer has known Southern the opinione I have been called upon to form men of distinguished ability, to express senti- and express, from time to time, in relation to uttered crally, and they have been published in them, and at the same time a sufficient pledge books and periodicals. This is, perhaps, the of my faithful adherence to their practical appli opinion of ninety-nine hundredthe of Southern cation. whenever and wherever I may be requi-Christians. Well, if this is not a virtual surrender of the question, it is difficult to say what it is. Let it be conceded (and it is conceded) that christianity will ultimately abolish slavery, arts of management; with his fingers always and the concession precludes the possibility of a rational appeal to the New Testament in support of the institution. And I asked how this follows? I answer it follows because christianity abolishes nothing that is right. It cherishes and promotes whatever is in accordance with righteousness. It is only against that which is stances can possibly arise which would induce wrong that it wages an uncompromising war-a war of extermination. All the elements of the Christian system coalesce with whatever is good, and antagonise with whatever is evil. If any doubt the correctness of these positions, let all, responsible to the power of all, and administhem become acquainted with the history of This, we are aware, is making him out a cariother generations. Did not christianity abolish are competent to govern themselves; it is, inthe gladiatoral exhibitions of ancient Rome? wrong. Did it not frown out of existence the absurdities of Druidism, once so prevalent in Britain? Why? The only answer is, Druidism merely prime facie, but positive proof of the un- vide our country. All other differences are but but unhapily lost many brave men, among whom righteousness of that thing. "Christianity." say pro-slavery men, "will utterly abelish slavery." Then we say slavery is wrong. Who can doubt it? It surely requires a more perspi-

But some of the spologists of slavery say, that although christianity will infallibly usher in the dying nothing but the mechanics of human na- attach to the word gradually is best known to themselves. Slavery, however, has existed in is an age of progress, of advancement in all the America many long, sad years, and there are those who, even now, are unwilling for christianity to make an incipient effort to effect its sal Liberty. Let Kentucky be first among the slave States to adopt some salutary measure for the emancipation of the slaves that tread her soil. This would be a preeminence to be gloried

And now, Messrs. Editors, I imagine your readers think that they have had enough of the 'Thoughts' of "A Southern Kentuckian." In this opinion I concur. If I have written anything the tendency of which is to promote, in any degree, the glorious cause of emancipation, rejoice that I have employed my pen,-nor do I expect to regret it in a dying hour.

As some of my friends, aware of my purpose most respectfully and courteously suggest to Thornton was dispatched as a private emissary those friends, that a reputation which the advocacy of the cause of emancipation can either destroy or impair, is not worth having. This stoodis at least my opinion.

JAMES M. PENDLETON. Bowling Green, Ky.

PHILADELPHIA, June

is way home.

PRILADELPRIA, Jane 7, 8, P. M.
The Whig National Convention met to-day at
the Chirese Museum.
Mr. Collyer, of N. Y., was called to the Chair,
and Mt. Harlan, of Ky., was appointed Secretary.
Prayer was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Brainard.
The Convention then proceeded to the election
of officers.

Gen, Case' Letter of Acceptance The following is Gen. Cass's letter accepting the Demogratic pomination for the Presidency:

WASHINGTON, May 30, 1848. GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowlouncing to me that I have been nominated by the convention of the Democratic party, its

is-I do so with a fearful apprehension of the responsibility it may eventually bring with it, and with a profound conviction that it is the kind confidence of my fellow-citizens, far more than any merit of my own, which has placed me thus prominently before the American people. And fortunate shall I be, if this confidence should find, in the events of the future, a better ation than is furnished by those of the

I have carefully read the resolutions of the Democratic National Convention, laying down the platform of our political faith, and I adhere to them as firmly as I approve them cordially .-And while thus adhering to them, I shall do no, with a sacred regard to "the principles and compromises of the constitution," and with an eurnest desire for their maintenance "in a spirit of moderation and brotherly love, so vitally essential to the perpetuity of the Union, and the prosperity and happiness of our common country" publicly given, and had adhered to the that party has hitherto confided the chief execu-

This letter, gentlemen, closes my profession of political faith. Receiving my appointment many vicissitudes, and attended with many war. If my conduct in these situations, and nish a clear exposition of my views respecting red to act, anything further I might now say, would be mere delusion, unworthy of myself, and justly offensive to the great party in whose name you are now acting.

dence of his country, when announcing, four nounced also his determination not to be a candidate for re-election. Coinciding with him in his views, so well expressed, and so faithfully carried out, I beg leave to say, that no circumme again to permit my name to be brought forward in connexion with the chief magistracy of our country. My inclination and my sense

duty equally dictate this course. *
We have a government founded by the will of in the democratice creed teaches that the people preserved essentially its identity of character; subordinate and auxiliary to this, and may, in upon the issue of self-government, one party is prone to think the public authority should be strengthened, and to fear any change, lest that change might weaken the necessary force of the government; while the other, strong in its conual action as free from restraint as is compati-

ions of the world. The should assume no powers. It should exercise parties to the federal compact. construe the constitution strictly, according to the received and sound principles of the Jeffer-son school. But while rash experiments should fully-to the advancing sentiments and necespaired, and the public will determined to do what the public authority should do, when the indications of popular sentiment are clear and

clearly expressed. With great respect, gentlemen, I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

Hon. A. Stevenson, President of the Democratic convention, and

The Vice Presidents of the same.

The St. Louis Republican gives a number of On the 20th of November, the Governor ap-

cointed Columbia Lancaster, to be Supreme udge of Oregon Territory, in the place of J. ceedings of the Legislature of a subsequent period, we infer that Judge Thornton had left Oregen, on a visit to Washington City, as a sort of all honorable means should be used to prevent

The currency of Oregon is not without its troubles. The Governor says in his Message: In my message of 1845, I recommended that the only article used in the country as a legal treasury drafts, however, in payment of taxes to the community; still I think wheat had bet-

will be entered with more ease and facility than many of the ports in the United States and on why the entrance was so much dreaded, for-getting that they are reaping the benefits of ex-states, moderately good.—Baston Acc. Our relations with the Indians become every

Our relations with the Indians become every year more embarrassing. They see the white man occupying their lands—rapidly filling up the country, and they put in a claim for pay.—They have been told that a chief would come out from the United States and treat with them for their lands. They have been told this so often that they begin to doubt the truth of it. At all events, they say "he will not come until we are all dead, and then what good will blankets do us? We want something now." This leads to trouble between the settler and the Indians about him. Some plan should be devised by which a fund can be raised, and precents made to the Indians of sufficient value to keep them quiet until an agent arrives from the United States.

Cotto's Life of Courses as be read thoughtfully.

The news by this arrival is four days later than that brought by the Hibernia-the substance we have given heretofore in our Telsedge the receipt of your letter of the 28th inst., graphic report; the following is more in detail, and will be read with interest:

entertained on the 13th, of the speedy formstion of a permanent government in this courtry, and the restoration of tranquility, a serious sunderstanding had arisen, wh not only to entirely overthrow the schemes of the moderate party, but to induce the return of a State of anarchy. The following telegraphic despatch from the channel gives a summary of the exciting scenes:

Paris, May 15 .- To-day an immense body of the populace forcibly entered the National Assembly. M. Hubert rose and proclaimed, in the name of the people, the dissolution of the National Assembly. Paris is in a state of per-fect confusion. Blanqui, Barber Cortais, and Raspail have been arrested by the Provisional Government. Fresh disturbances had occurred and the National Assembly had actually been seized by the mob.

Paris, Monday, 5 o'cleck, P. M.—We have again, to-day, had a tremendous demonstration, which has sanken the capital to its very centre; but up to this moment all has passed off -a feeling which has made us what we are, and bly. We have seen enough, however, to be well which, in humble reliance upon Providence, we assured that the ministers are dancing upon a may hope is but the beginning of what we are volcano, which may explode at any moment, to be. If called upon hereafter, to render an and submerge them and the whole assembly into account of my stewardship, in the great trust the gurgling caldron of lava now smeldering in you desire to commit to me, should I be able to its bosom. The demonstration of this day was show that I had truly redeemed the pledge thus in behalf of Poland. The admirers and well-wishples of the Democratic party with as much fidel- tile in great crowds at 10 o'clock this morning, ty and success as have generally marked the and then shouted and formed in order, and proministration of the eminent men to whom ceeded in procession down the Boulevards. The workmen from the ateliers nationaux left the tive authority of the government, I could pre- national work, and came forth with their banfer no higher claim to the favorable consideration of the country, nor to the impartial commendation of history.

This letter, gentlemen, closes my profession of political faith. Receiving my appointment cal of the mournful fate of Poland.

from that pure patriot and great expounder of The various denominations of these clubs. American democracy, Mr. Jeffersou, more than and inscriptions upon their banners, it were forty years ago, the intervening period of my vain to attempt to communicate. There were "The Emancipation of the People;" "The Society of the rights of man;" "The wounded of the July revolution." There were also the trying circumstances, both in peace and banners of the different traders, trades and delegates from the departments who have been de-frauded of their fete; officers of the national guards, mobile guards, and all sorts of guards, ments like these. Such sentiments have been all the great party topics of the day, do not fur- including the most sable of all guards, who certainly predominated in numbers. On came the moving masses down the Boulevards, shouting "Vive la Pologne," and singing the Marseilles hymn; whilst the crowd who was seated in the oble peristyle of the church Madeleine formed the chorus. On arriving at the bridge of the Madeleine, they joined the chorus.

On arriving at the bridge which leads to the National Assembly, the captain of the national guards attempted to oppose them; but as he had only sixty men, and there being one hundred thousand against him, he ordered his men to untix bayonets and march off, and live to fight another day. The crowd then proceeded to the Assembly, and rushed into the precincts of the Chamber. The populace stationed themselves

along the quays shortly after two o'clock According to some accounts, a musket was fired and a general commotion ensued, but it was quickly found to have been an accident, and tranquility was restored. The national guards, however, instantly cleared the Tulleries gardens, and a cittadine full or cartridges drove about, in order that the plebians might see what tered for the good of all. The very first article they now had to expect. The mob, however, is fast dispersing. I saw the captain of the mo-bile guards, at the Place de Carousel, order his deed, rather an axiom than an article of po- men to load, but happily these dangerous men were far from the scene of action: otherwise repetition of the 24th of February might have

VERONA, May 7th .- A sanguinary combat took place in our immediate neighborhood yes-terday. The enemy, whose numbers have considerably increased by numerous free corps, own. The Austrian troops fought like lions, were the valiant General Silas, who through the treast, and Lieutenant Lanzen Pearl. The tenth Jacr battalion consisting chiefly of Lower Austrians, suffered the most material loss. Nearly four times this number of the enemy were disabled.

The cannons roared incessantiv from eleven 'clock till two o'cleck in the afternoon, and were so close that the enemy's balls fell at our

May 6th, 10 at night, the right wing of the Austrians, commanded by De Aspre, and the left

ed at fifty thousand men. They fought valiantly, especially the Swiss guards. Radetskey's talion of troops gave way, while their Germen fellow combatants manfully maintained the nonor of the German arms. At San Lucia and San Mossino, three companies maintained their ground against four battalions for six hours, without giving one inch to the enemy.

Mr. Mitchell, editor of the United Irishman, as been arrested under the new law, prescribing his offences as felony. The trial of O'Brien has been brought to a close, the jury not being able to agree. That of Mr. Meagher was prosities of the age, it will find its moral force im- gressing, but would probably terminate in the

The New York Courier and Enquirer has again eccived, by the United States, one day's later inelligence from France and other parts of Europe. eccived at Liverpool by telegraph, immediately

Pages, May 16—11 A. M. The Government has arrested a very great num-er of persons for having been engaged in the insurrectionary movements of Monday last. Blan-qui, who was one of the foremost among them, has escaped, but Sobrier, Raspail, Cabbel, Louis Blanc, Albert, Barbes, Hubert, and Courtais, were oprehended, and are now in custody. Courtais to had command of the national guard, was strip ped of his epauletts.

A motion was made in the Assembly this mern

The city has been tranquil during the morning, but it has the appearance of bein

ring the day, but the preparations of the gramment are so complete that no fears are ente BELSIUM, May 15 .- Exchange on London 25, 65 Preparations are going on at the Ars

made the 0.29 per cent dearer in Paris than in Loncon, detriment 0.59 dearer in London than in Hamburg.

Cupt. Stokes, of brig Balize, at this port, re-orts that when he left Laguna, on the 4th ult, agitives from all parts of Yucatan were again nion and two men-of-war were passing between Laguna and other parts of Yucatan. The Scot leaving for Campeachy, and

Very Late from Hayti. The Philadelphia North American announces the arrival of the brig Ida, from Port au Prince gence she brings is but a repetition of the late

The President was still absent, alarm was universal, and business of course, was at a stand. The market was overstocked with American produce.

There was no rate of exchange, and but littless was already sufficient to

praise men for fighting," said a causio the State, conferring upon them the right to end punish children for doing the state of Michigan, at its last section, granted a charter to the black people of the State, conferring upon them the right to end punish children for doing the state of Michigan, at its last section, granted a charter to the black people of the State, conferring upon them the right to end punish children for doing the state of Michigan, at its last section, granted a charter to the black people of the State, conferring upon them the right to end punish children for doing the state of Michigan, at its last section, granted a charter to the black people of the State, conferring upon them the right to end the state of the state of the state of the black people of the state of the state

he port of New York from the fire to the 13th of May, of the present votr. at \$6,250,968.

The gross receipts of the Providence and Worcester Railroad since its opening, have amounted to \$80,000. Expenses estimated at \$1,800,-000. The number of Directors has been reduced from 75 to 15.

Telegraphic dispatches from Pittaburgh an-ounce that the election on Saturday night resulted in authorising the County Commissioners to subscribe \$1,000,000 to the Pennsylvania Railroad. This subscription, it is said, places the early completion of the road beyond doubt. Baltimore American.

The flouring and saw mills situated on the lowa river, about three miles from Iowa citymmonly known as the "Company Mills"were destroyed by fire on the morning of the been highly int 24th ult. The flouring mill was occupied by ence will in Mr. James Miller on lease, and contained at the time about 100 barrels of flour and a considerable quantity of grain.

We have seen a letter from Rio de Janeiro which contains some important statements: in the first place, that the English and French intervention in the River Plate, will probably be soon withdrawn, that the Brazilian Government are exceedingly anxious in consequence, lest provincess, and perhaps proclaim the emancipa- sometime. For particular ion of the slaves, which the writer says are in aparison to the whites as five to one. No than 70,000 slaves were imported last year at Bahia and the neighborhood. The writer says that word "intervention," is the most mis- 13 bales cotton; 214 bags cotton yaras; chievous in the language.-N. Y. Journal of ging; 1474 coils rope; 21 cashs, 3000 the

CONGRESS.

Wednesday, May 31. SENATE.

In the Senate Mr. Sebastian, Senator from Ark., appeared to-day, was qualified, and took his seat.
Mr. Hale presented a petition for the removal of the Capital to Cincinnati.
The Oregon bill was then considered.
Mr. Renton many details the President by author. Mr. Benton moved that the President be author

zied to accept regiments for the protection of Ore-Mr. Hale moved to extend the Ordinances of The subject was then, on motion postponed.

HOTSE In the House, Mr. Strohm submitted a com the Committee on Contingent Expe

showing the errors of Walker's report.

The Minority, asked time to make

A lengthy discussion here arose, and adjourned without action

> Thursday, June 1. SENATE

In the Senate on Thursday, Mr. Atchison was alled to the chair, by the absence of Mr. Dallas. Mr. Allen presented the resolutions of the leg ature of Ohio, upon the subject of sinvery, in-Corwin, &c.

Mexico was finally passed. The Oregon subject was then resumed. The discussion being on Mr. Hale's amendmen Senate adjourned without action.

The House was occupied in the disc of slavery, when the House

SENATE.

The Senate at the usual hour was called to order

he presentation with a few appropriate remarks.

nade, when, on motion the Senate went into Ea In the House the bill to prohibit the

of the Whole on the Private Calendar, and after some time spent therein, the Committee rose and Sundry private bills were reported and passed

SENATE. The Senate was called to order and proceeded to he had previously offered, requesting the Commis-sioner of Patents to report annually the products

of labor employed therein. He then spoke at some length in favor of the resolution. ing the measure.

The private bills reported yesterday were passed.
On motion of Mr. Vinton, the House went into
Committee of the Whole on the Naval Appropria-

Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, followed in the same

The day was occupied in this manner. Mr. La Roy Sunderland is expected to visit P. H. Conant, Smithland, Ky.

our city in a few days. From the following notice in the Pittsburgh Despatch, we are led to

LA ROY SUNDERLAND is astonishing our citi

to the experiments of the first competent lectuthese spiritual mysteries from the notice of him by the press—such for instance, as the following by Mr. Greeley:

to unfold are, indeed, of the most asto nology and Pathetism among the most impor-tant of the positive sciences. We know La Roy underland, and we can say, with the utine nfidence, that neither his integrity nor saga-

-And concluded to take the tir to effect our object, during his stay in our

on Monday evening we attended his first exhibition, and followed his directions; before he had concluded, our eyes were firmly closed, and our will to some extent rendered powerless, and our actions slightly controlled by that of Mr. S. On Tuesday evening we were much sooner influenced, and much more powerfully than we had at first supposed, although almost all the while perfectly conscious of all that was passing around us. The sensations we experienced were all of a pleasant nature—and a dream, of short duration, truly delightful; our imagination seemed freed from all earthly cares, and roamed at will among the scenes of our childtion seemed freed from all earthly cares, and reamed at will among the scenes of our child-hood. It was not until, despite our strongest offerts to reast, we were compelled to laugh, almost weep, and to show signs of 'combative-ness,'—that we properly appreciated the power Mr. Sunderland had acquired over us. We find it difficult, if not impossible to properly describe our feelings, when measurated or entranced; when those around us were weeping we felt as if some torrible-some neckeroshing calamity had befallen us, the precise extent or

the section of the last to the constant to the

COMMENCIAL.

kegs white load; 30g tons pig metal; 600-10 obis pork; 54 bales butting; 39 ba one; 207,100 shingles; 20 benes o ware; 618 bundles paper; 11 bbbs alco 3 packages beeswax; Spackages gius ers; 16 bbls rye flour; 11 bbls, 1 cask, 4 bosses

HEMP.—The market remains in ab-tion noticed at the date of our last wee Mo. descripted sells in small lots from

COTTON AND COTTON YARDS. We

Hon. A. W. GRAHAM, Bowingreen. Ky. J. B. ROBERLI, GAZOTTO Office, C WHITE & POTTER, 15 State of Elias Smith, 142 Named Street JOHN. SCHOLEFIELD, S. E. cor. Ar

American & French Paper He Window Papers, Fire Board Prints, &c. All of which will be soid on the most reasonablaterms Wholesale and Retail. Country merchante are parties arly invited to call.

IRA BURDSALL. No. 534, Main St. opposite Bank of K.

LOUISVILLE:

BAS always for sale, Wholesale and Resall, a felt a

orthment of the patterns of Paper Hameles, Manual
red by

EDGAR NEEDRAM. MAIN STREET SEAR NINTH, LOUISVILLE DEALER IN ITALIAN AND AMERIC

MARBLE WORK

ONUMENTO, Tombi pieces, Ac., de. A and Plaster of Farm-work as Joy, and de l' Grisse from the caring done in the seal